



DIRECTIONS AND PECULIARITIES OF STATE REGULATION OF THE FOOD MARKET

Sotvoldiev Nodirbek Jurabaevich,
Namangan State University

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (Phd)
nodirbek.s@mail.ru, +998939387676

Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich

Namangan Engineering Construction Institute, Associate Professor of
Management, Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (Phd)
mullaboev_b@mail.ru tell: +998939486868

Annotation:

The article explores a number of theories about the need for state regulation of the economy. Sectoral and regional features of state regulation of the food market are revealed. The direction of state regulation of the food market is analyzed. Scientific conclusions are given regarding the improvement of mechanisms of state regulation of the food market.

Key words: government, food market, food products, politics, population, import, regulation.

INTRODUCTION

State regulation of the economy is a system of state measures to eliminate the negative effects of market relations, solve complex socio-economic problems of the economy, achieve social stability and create favorable conditions for effective operation. Hence, state participation is required in overcoming problems that cannot be solved by the market. The regulatory mechanism of the state is to ensure the adaptation of the regional market system to changing conditions, sustainable and balanced development. It takes into account social aspects, including the regulation of living standards and incomes, the ability of the population to buy food.

MAIN PART

In the theory of modern economics, the idea of the state's participation in the regulation of market relations and its specific boundaries is still the subject of heated debate and discussion among economists and

practitioners. At the same time, under the influence of well-known economic schools (Keynesianism, monetarism, institutionalism), a number of theories were formed, differing in the purpose, form and methods of state regulation of the economy.

When it comes to state regulation of the economy, Keynesianism is divided into three major currents: liberal, conservative, and neoclassical. The liberal flow implies public spending on social goals, as well as areas such as increasing the income and wages of farms and small businesses. Conservative Keynesianism promotes the idea of maximizing profits and maintaining a conservative management system in the state regulation of the economy. Thoughts in the framework of neoclassical theory focus on the widespread use of monetary and fiscal policy instruments to increase incomes, coordinate investment activities, stimulate the development of leading industries.

Prominent representatives of the monetarist school movement (M. Friedman, F. Hayek, F. Knight, G. Simons, etc.) believe that the systemic intervention of the state in the processes of market relations has a negative impact on economic development. According to them, the role of the state in regulating the economy should be reflected in the policy of maintaining a sufficient amount of money supply, lending to sectors and industries of strategic importance to the country's economy and limiting social spending.

Representatives of the school of institutionalism R. Heilbroner and L. Turou emphasize the growing tendencies associated with the growing role of the state in the regulation of the economy. According to them, as a result of the growing influence of the political factor on economic development, a number of institutions involved in the regulation of market processes are emerging. The need for government intervention in the regulation of the economy is explained by the imperfection of the market mechanism and its inability to solve the problems of the current development of society.

Institutionalism implies the establishment of systems based on public control over entrepreneurship at the enterprise, regional and national levels as the basis for state intervention in the economy. This system includes structures that provide control over the activities of large corporations, the direct influence of the state on the mechanism of



competition and price formation in commodity, financial, labor and other markets.

Although the economic views on state regulation of the economy are radically different from the ideas and theories put forward by schools, the ideas put forward by each economic school are widely used by developed countries in self-education of the market and the formation of state regulation mechanisms.

It should be noted that at the current stage of economic development, the views of the representatives of the liberal school, which provides for the strengthening of the role of the state in supporting food producers, are becoming increasingly important. This is due to the fact that in the process of strengthening economic integration and membership in the World Trade Organization, there is a need for measures to ensure food security for countries.

The issue of prioritizing certain methods of regulating the food market varies from country to country. The protectionist policy pursued by each state in the agrarian sector depends on the country's supply of basic foodstuffs, agrarian production and its level of industrialization. In particular, there is a problem of overproduction of food products in the EU countries, and this is one of the most important factors in determining agricultural policy. Especially in the United States, the process of agricultural production is characterized by constant state regulation, while the national food market is highly protected.

In general, like traditional methods of regulating any economic sector, methods of regulating the food market are carried out in two directions, namely, economic and administrative. Every country that uses these methods will, of course, do so by strengthening it with legal documents. Compliance with established legal norms may be mandatory or recommended, depending on the socioeconomic situation.

The market mechanism of self-regulation in the agricultural sector cannot balance supply and demand even at parity prices and incomes with industry. Therefore, a policy of state regulation of the food market aimed at expanding demand and balancing it with growing supply will be necessary.

The need for state regulation of the food market depends on the following sectoral and regional characteristics:



- Inclusion of food products in the basic needs of the population and the relatively low price elasticity due to the daily norm of consumption;
- Food shortages cause social, political and economic crises in the country;
- Dependence on food imports makes the country politically influenced by the countries that supply these products;
- The composition and quality of food in many respects ensure the health and ability to work of the nation;
- direct connection of food products with natural-climatic and biological processes of reproduction;
- different levels of competition under the influence of state food security policy;
- Differences in natural and climatic conditions, agro-resource potential and economic development of the regions, as well as national traditions of food consumption;
- the regional differentiation of the population romad level, etc .;

In such circumstances, the state's refusal to manage and support the food market, leaving the formation of the country's food fund to private entities, leads to serious losses and a crisis in the agricultural sector. Therefore, the directions of state regulation of the food market are determined, taking into account the sectoral and regional characteristics.

First, the state regulation of the food market requires in-depth consideration of the characteristics of the regions. Due to the socio-economic and natural conditions, it is not expedient to forcibly introduce a single model of agricultural reform for all regions. Based on the rules established at the governmental level, local authorities should carry out reforms based on the specifics of the region and develop an appropriate strategy.

Second, ensuring the priority conditions for the sustainable development of the food market requires the state to pursue a socially oriented agrarian policy. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the income of agricultural producers is at the level of the national economy.

Third, when assessing the level of food security in recent years, it must be acknowledged that although its limit is well above the strict level, it is still not sufficient for modern requirements. This requires effective regulatory measures by the state as the main source of formation of the food fund.

Fourth, the issue of regulating food imports becomes relatively complex. This is due, on the one hand, to the elimination of food shortages and, on the other hand, to the rational solution of the problem of protecting the interests of local producers.

Fifth, it is important to avoid attempts by food-supplying states to enforce their judgments. These countries are moving according to a certain scenario, especially in developing countries. First humanitarian aid is provided, then national agriculture is destroyed by the supply of produce at low prices on a commercial basis. After that, the exporter begins to pass his judgment. In order not to be doomed to such a future, it is necessary to provide state support to the agricultural sector, to maintain the stability of basic products in the volume of national production and to ensure that it is sufficient for export.

In general, it is advisable to take strong and weighty measures of state regulation of agricultural production in order to achieve consistent dynamic balance of supply and demand for food products, the introduction of consistent incentives for the formation of food stocks.

CONCLUSION

The above-mentioned directions of food market regulation by the state include, first of all, food security, development of the domestic market, constant support of producers. At the same time, feeding all segments of the population in accordance with medical standards and thereby improving the health of the nation is considered a priority.

In general, the issue of regulating food imports in Uzbekistan is relatively complicated. The main reasons for this are, on the one hand, the elimination of shortages of agricultural products, which are not available in our country, and, on the other hand, the protection of the interests of local producers.

In the regulation of the food market in our country, its structural mechanism should be comprehensively developed. In this regard, it should be noted that the activities carried out in our country and many years of experience are aimed at supporting food producers, that is, to stimulate supply. However, in order to achieve market equilibrium, it is expedient to regulate not only aggregate supply but also aggregate demand, taking into account shifts in it, sharp rises and falls.



References

1. Каримов И.А. “Ўзбекистонда озиқ-овқат дастурини амалга оширишнинг муҳим захиралари” мавзусидаги халқаро конференциянинг очилиш маросимидаги нутқи// Халқ сўзи. 2014 йил, 7 июн. - № 110 (6040).
2. Ҳ.П.Абулқосимов, Т.С.Расулов. Ўзбекистонда озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш йўллари. – Т.: Фан ва технология, 2015. – Б. 52-57.
3. Среднесрочный план на 2018–2021 годы.
4. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ms278r.pdf>.
5. Захарченко В.И. Сумма знаний в экономике. – Одесса: Наука и техника, 2008. Т. 1. – С. 140.
6. Хейлбронер Р., Туроу Л. Экономика для всех. Пер. с англ. - Новосибирск: «Экор», 1994. – С. 80-83.
7. Покидченко М.Г. Экономическая политика России: историко-институциональные доминанты// Ж. Вестник ИЭ РАН. – М.: 2017. № 3. – С. 7-17.
8. Перова А.Е. Оценка эффективности государственной поддержки отечественного сельскохозяйственного товаропроизводителя// Международный научно-исследовательский журнал. – Екатеринбург: 2017. № 04 (58). – С. 152-157.
9. <http://research-journal.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/04-1-58.pdf#page=155>
10. Стуканова И. П. Взаимодействие государственного и маркетингового регулирования рынка продовольствия// Ж. Научно-исследовательские публикации. – 2015, Т.1. № 4 (24). – С. 45-50.
11. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/v/vzaimodeystvie-gosudarstvennogo-i-marketingovogo-regulirovaniya-rynka-prodovolstviya>
12. Ismoilov Ravshanjon Bakhriddinovich, Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich, Mahmudova Nilufar Gulomjanovna, Usmonov Rustamjon Karimjanovich, & Bakhriddinov Jahongir Ravshanjon oqli. (2020). USE OF MODERN MARKETING RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF MARKET DEVELOPMENT. International Engineering Journal For Research &



- Development, 5(Special Issue), 8.
<https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/96KG8>
13. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., & Shakhnoza, N. (2020). INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF SMALL BUSINESSES IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL FOR CREATING PRODUCTIVE JOBS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(6), 9-9.
 14. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Jurayevich, M. B. (2020). THE IMPACT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH. *International Journal of Business, Law, and Education*, 1(1), 4-7.
 15. Jurayevich, M. B., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY. *International Journal of Business, Law, and Education*, 1(1), 1-3.
 16. Mamadaliyevich, S. A., Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Shokirjonovich, A. M. (2020). WAYS TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF NATIONAL GOODS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(6), 6-6.
 17. Turgunpulatovich, Y. E., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). THE ESSENCE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(6), 7-7.
 18. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). Theoretical and Methodological Bases of Assessment of Innovative Potential of Industrial Enterprises. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 22(2), 11-18.
 19. Ismoilov, R. B., Mullabayev, B. B., & Abdulxakimov, Z. T. (2020). Prospects For The Development Of A Tourist Route" Safed Broth Or Horn Jarir". *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 2(08), 38-44.
 20. Ismoilov, R. B., Mullabayev, B. B., Abdulxakimov, Z. T., & Bakhriddino, J. R. O. (2020). The Essence Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship And The Theoretical Basis Of Its Development. *The American Journal of Applied sciences*, 2(08), 45-50.
 21. Косимова, Д. (2020). Improvement of the strategy of vertical integration in industrial enterprises. *Архив научных исследований*.
 22. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Sharipdjanovna, S. G., Ibragimovich, A. S., & Gulnora, M. (2020). MODERN FEATURES OF FINANCIAL

MANAGEMENT IN SMALL BUSINESSES. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(4), 5-5.

23. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., Umida, J., Shakhnoza, N., & Feruza, S. (2020). MECHANISMS OF STATE INCENTIVES FOR LOGISTICS CENTERS TO ENSURE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY.

International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5 (5), 7.

24. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Guligavkhar, I., & Gulchekhra, U. (2020). Issues Of Development Of Light Industry Enterprises Through Modern Management Mechanisms And Forecasting Of Corporate Structures On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(1975), 1986.

25. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Gulnora, M., & Guligavkhar, I. (2020). Analysis of Macroeconomic Indicators and Forecast of Scenarios of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29, 04-12.

26. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sharipdjanovna, S. G. (2020). Improving the efficiency of management of vertical integrated industrial enterprises. *Test Engineering and Management*, 83, 5429-5440.

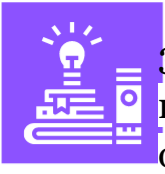
27. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., Umida, J., Shakhnoza, N., & Feruza, S. (2020). MECHANISMS OF STATE INCENTIVES FOR LOGISTICS CENTERS TO ENSURE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(5), 7-7.

28. Sobirovna, Q. D., Abdugafarovich, S. A., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2019). Improvement of the strategy of vertical integration in industrial enterprises. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 2(3), 63-68.

29. Mullabaev, B. B., Vohidov, E., & Karimov, D. (2019). ROLE OF VERTICALLY INTEGRATED ENTERPRISES IN THE ECONOMY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (1), 85-90.

30. Sholdarov, D., & Mullaboev, B. (2019). Problems of supporting financial stability of the pension supply system in Uzbekistan. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 344-349.

31. Mullabaev, B. B. (2018). ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF VERTICAL INTEGRATION OF THE LIGHT INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES OF THE NAMANGAN REGION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN). *Scientific Review: Theory and Practice*, (8), 22, 36.



32. Зайнутдинов, Ш., & Муллабаев, Б. (2018). Ўзбекистонда иқтисодий интеграцияни ривожлантириш ва унинг самарадорлигини ошириш омили. *Бизнес-эксперт журналы*, 30.
33. Mullabayev, B. B. (2018). Economic analysis of vertical integration of the Namangan region (on the prerogative of the Republic of Uzbekistan). *Science of theory: theory and practice*"-8.
34. Zaynutdinov, S. N., & Mullabayev, B. B. (2018). REGIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REGIONS. *Economics and Innovative Technologies*, 2018(1), 9.
35. Mullabaev, B. (2017). DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY BRANCHES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, (10), 178-184.
36. Bachtijarzhan, M. (2017). DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY BRANCHES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, (10 (23)).
37. Dadaboyev, T. Y., Qoraboyev, S. A., & Mullabaev, B. B. (2017). CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AS THE FACTOR OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTION. *Научное знание современности*, (5), 77-80.
38. Муллабоев, Б. Б. (2015). Корпоративное управление как способ привлечения инвестиций. *Молодой ученый*, (10), 749-751.
39. Mullaboev, B. B. (2015). Corporate governance as a way to attract investment. *Young scientist*, (10), 749-751.